



Report 82-4000, 47 p.


EXPLANATION


POTENTIAL YIELD OF WATER TO WELLS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AQUIFERS


 UNCONFINED AQUIFERS, 10 to 100 GALLONS PER MINUTE--Sand and gravel with saturated zone generally less than 10 ft thick, or thicker but with less permeable silty sand and gravel. Yields in areas adjacent to streams may exceed 100 gal/min through pumping-induced infiltration, but these areas are too small to show at this scale.


 UNCONFINED AQUIFERS, MORE THAN 100 GALLONS PER MINUTE--Sand and gravel of high transmissivity and with saturated thickness greater than 10 ft. Many such areas are associated with surface-water sources that can provide additional water pumping-induced recharge.

AQUIFER OF UNKNOWN POTENTIAL--Areas of sand or sand and gravel for which little or no well data are on file to determine yield potential. Letter symbols, explained below, indicate the type of deposit.

 Lacustrine or eolian--Fine to medium sand that probably yields less than 10 gal/min.

 Kame, kame terrace, kame moraine, outwash, or alluvium--Sand and gravel of unknown thickness or saturation. Yield potential is greater where streams are present.

 BURIED CHANNEL--Stratified drift of unknown saturated thickness and yield potential and overlain by other unconsolidated deposits.

 PRIMARY WATER-SUPPLY AQUIFER--A highly productive aquifer that is being used as a source of water supply by major public-supply systems. Number indicates name of aquifer area (see key below) and report number in list of related publications. Reports and maps cited describe these aquifers in detail.

Primary aquifer
number Aquifer area

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